FRANCE AT THE FAIR.

IV.

PORCELAINS FOR USE AND FOR ORNAMENT.

THE WARES OF LIMOGES AND OF ROUEN-SOME CURIOUS OBJECTS-A MEAGRE DISPLAY

OF GLASSWARE

(PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) Chicago, July 8 .- The adaptation of bronze figures for use in connection with electrical lighting has afforded the fancy of the French artist an opportunity for the working out of many uresque designs. The introduction of this enture in the bronze department of the French court causes some bewilderment to the eye as one dances over the upper portions of the pavilions woman visitor, while going along one of the avethe trunks and branches of trees stripped of foliage but bedecked with ice as if a wintry storm of sleet had passed over them. It is a rather poetical idea, and yet as one looks upon the different groupings, interspersed with crystal globes fastened to metallic stems, twisted in all

globes fastened to metallic stems, twisted in all sorts of shapes, the simile does not seem inappropriate.

From the bronze to the silverware pavilions is a single step toward a more compact-looking basis, where much beauty from an artistic point of view exists. And from silveryare to porcelain is another step still in the direction of the beautiful and artistic, even though the foundations be more fragile. There have been some visitors to the French court who expressed disappointment because there was not as lavish a display of porcelain as they expected to find. Certainly they could not have been disappointed if they were capable of judging of the quality. There has been no attempt to make an extensive display, but there has been a successful effort to draw together exhibits of the highest standard of excellence. The Sevres room contains some of the best specimens of the products from that famous manufactory. One does not feel on entering that chamber that he is going into a cheap china shop; he feels when he is in there that he is in the presence of some of the choicest pieces that art and skill can devise and produce in this particular industry. It is a dignified and majestic exhibit in every sense of the word.

The WARE OF LIMOGES.

In the line of porcelain tableware two of the eldest establishments in France are susperibly represented. These are the well-known producers of porcelain, J. Ponyat and C. F. Haviland, the first named appearing in the catalogue under the head of the Societe la Ceramique and the second in the firm name of E. Gerard, Dufraisseix & Co. They have long been rivals in the descent of the first named appearing in the catalogue under the head of the Societe la Ceramique and the second in the firm name of E. Gerard, Dufraisseix & Co. They have long been rivals in the descent of the first named appearing in the developed of the superior in the produces of the continual and the superior in the collect of the continual and the colling that their continual and the colling that the colling th

in the firm name of E. Gerard, Dufraisseix & Co. They have long been rivals in the development of the clay of Limoges into the choicest of French porcelain. The house of Pouvat was established in 1793, that of C. F. Haviland in 1793. The competitive spirit which has existed throughout an entire century brings them together now under the roof of the Manufactures Building a few feet distant from each other and both pre the resources aggregate \$41,300,000, which is \$2,000, senting attractions upon which the eye delights | 000 less than a year ego; the profits, \$1,000,000, which to linger. Both have meanwhile availed themselves of every detail of invention for the per fection of their work, and they have kept side report as follows: by side in the contest for popular favor. The porcelain manufactured from the clay of

has always been famous for its capacity to endure the most intense heat and for its hardness as well as for its thinness and transparency when brought to the highest degree of perfection. The development of the art of underglazing devorations as applied to this ware has consequently en most successful. The pieces on exhibition in both the Haviland and Ponyat pavilions have been prepared especially for the Columbian Ex-position, the designs being original and the decoraons having been applied with special reference to this display. In the Pouvat collection there is a magnificent banquet set of plain white. It is the outcome of several tests of models, all of \$105,501; deposits in trust, \$5,454,290; other habitable succumbed to some one of the many accities, \$11,002. Profits, \$201,424; dividends, \$30,000. is the outcome of several tests of modele, all of dents to which every product of these wares is subject. In the Haviland collection there is a complete banquet set consisting of 210 pieces These are decorated by the underglazed process. and it is well worth the while of any one interested in this line of industry to inspect closely the results of this process upon so magnificent

Underglazing, the fad of porcelain decoraeurs, was ertremely fashionable a exists a reasonable knowledge on the part of those interested in art works on the subject of percelain decoration. It is needful, therefore, only to state that the process of underglazing consists of applying the colors to the wares and passing them through an extreme heat before the glazing is laid on. This banquet set of the Havilands passed through a temperature of 3,000 degrees Fabrenheit. Manufacturers of the Li-moges porcelains have tested well the capacity of the products of that clay, and they find that extreme intensity of heat is necessary to bring out the colors with all their beautiful tints. The glazing subsequently applied sets very much upon the colors as varnish upon hard wood of eccentric or beautiful grain. It is claimed that ware developed from the deposits of any other pits thus far discovered will break or turn black under such a heat. If you ask the secret of all this capacity for endurance you are told that scientific research has shown that there is something in the quality of the water employed in the working and moulding of the Limoges clay which contributes an element of strength in this

Under-glazing, while pleasing in its effects and popular with those who can afford to po sees prod ucts of this ligh quality of porcelain, has not been profitable to manufacturers since the process has been made available, because of the great expense involved. The dangers of breaking from firing at intense heats have been such that only the very best manufacturers with the largest and ost comprehensive plants would assume the risk of heavy losses, constantly liable to Be incurred. Recent discoveries, however, seem to render it practicable to turn out these wares at much less cost. It is claimed also that these wares, because of their hardness, enable colors to be much more effectively brought out than can result from an application of the same principles to other porcelain, particularly the product of English clay, which from its softness has a tendency to absorb colors rather than to retain them on the surface for the action of the heat.

RELIEF DECOUATION. Another feature of development of art in the decoration of chinaware is that of raising in relief the objects provided in the design of the artist. For instance, it is desired to develop the leaves or petals of a flower. This is accomplished by what they call the "building up" of the color in the form of the object represented. It requires repeated firing, but the result is finally attained.

repeated firing, but the result is finally attained, and when the glazing is applied the effect is to create a belief that the percelain itself has been moulded to that particular condition.

The porcelain exhibit of the French section in general contains many admirable pieces in the way of vases, both of original and antique design. The pavilion of Bigot & Bouzon is conspicuous for its decorated porcelain ware mounted on bronze. That of Emile Levy is also prominent among the exhibitors of the same class. M. Smoog the control presents a magnificent display of white and decorated porcelain. The general collection of vases is pronounced exceptionally the in quality, if rather meagre in numbers. SOME OLD-FASHIONED DESIGNS

interesting display is that of earthenware Jules Fourmaintraux. This collection consists argely of reproductions of old crockery, Delft, ware, etc. All, or nearly all, the pieces are prated in blue, and the designs are unique and interesting. There are vases of magnificent proportions and attractive appearance, but they seen almost to fall upon you and crush you to the earth when you are told how cheap they are compared with the articles in the pavilions oppo-site and adjoining. The objects are all of old-fashioned designs. For instance, you see a hand-bellows lying in front of you; you are moved to take it by the handle and compress it as your mind reverts to the time when this was the pro-

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a fire on a cold morning in a damp fireplace, when a more powerful and stubborn wind was blowing down the chimney. But you will be wefully disappointed, for you cannot squeeze this bellows; it is solid earthenware, and a splenting of the colors of the colors of the colors of the colors of the colors. this bellows; it is solid earthenware, and a condidinitation and a pretty thing for a house ornament. Here is a harp with gilded strings. You touch the strings but no music issues from them. The attendant, however, draws from his pocket a little key; he winds up some interior machinery, and for ten minutes thereafter you machinery, and for ten minutes thereafter you

REPORTS OF THE TRUST COMPANIES.

STATEMENTS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE LAST

SIX MONTHS-RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES. Albany, July 16 (Special).--From additional repor of Trust companies for the first six months of 1803 the subjeined abstracts are taken. In round numbers is an increase of \$100,000, and the dividends \$137. 500, which is an increase of \$12,500. The companie

658; real estate, \$103,029; cash items, \$1,551,326; ed on personal securities, \$546,414; other assets \$50,305; total, \$12,536,541. Liabilities, capital stock paid in, \$2,000,000; surplus fund, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$409,535; deposits in trust, \$1,647,409; general deposits, \$6,640,275; time certificates of deposit, £531,000; certified checks, \$267,207; other liabilities, £32,122. Profits, six months, \$500,000; no

nvestments, 81,677,618; loaned on collaterals, #4,989. 273; real estate, \$06,663; cash items, \$1,454,234; other assets, \$54,003; total, \$8,272,053. Liabilities, capital \$1,000,000; surplus fand, \$500,000; undivided profits.

New-York Security and Trust Company, New York-Resources, bonds and mortgages, #290,500; stock in 008; cash items, \$1,031,525; leaned on personal securities, \$402,018; other assets, \$54,405; total, \$7,330,285. Limbilities, capital, \$1,000,000; surplus fund, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$534,776; deposit in trest, \$.276.420; other Bassilities, \$24.073; total, £7,230,285. Profits, six months, \$173,521; no divi-

Long Island Loan and Taust Company, Brooklyn-Re. ments, \$1,109,540; loaned on collaterals, \$2,628,108; real estate, \$110,000; cash items, \$253,721; loaned on pers nal securities, \$121,500; other assets, \$67,045 otal, 64,117,105. Liabilities, capital, \$500,000; un divided profits, \$245,002; general deposits, \$3,200, 518; deposits in trust, \$40,424; other Habilities, \$33,

Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn -Resources, bonds and mertgages, 830: 203; stock investments, \$1,008, 380; loaned on collaterals, \$1,171,350; cash items, other assets, \$22.803; total, \$2.905.834. Limbilities. capital, \$500,000; deposits in trust, \$16,803; uncivided profits, \$175,383; general deposits, \$2,263, 137; certified checks, \$8,616; other limbilities, \$2,603; iotal, \$2,066,854. Profits, six months, \$50,042; dividends declared, \$15,000.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New-York-Resources, bonds and mortgages, \$2,080,008; stock investments, \$554,560; loaned on collaterals, \$126,-540; each items, \$204,802; plant, \$450,000; other asset, \$111,848; total, \$3,626,425. Liabilities, capital, \$2,000,000; surplus fund, \$24,550; general deposits, \$573,407; moneys received from clients, \$143,081; other Habilities, \$85,087; total, \$3,020,425.

Profits, six months, \$439,188; divisinds, \$60,000.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, New-York-Personness, tonds and mortgages, \$6,000; stock investments, \$081,168; leaned on collaterals, \$1,268, 040; cash items, \$251,500; loaned on personal se 040; cash Hems, \$55,000; other assets, \$11,079; total, \$2,000; other assets, \$11,079; total, \$25,048. Mabilities, capital, \$500,000; surplus fund. 523,248. Liabilities, capital, \$500,000; surplus fund. \$250,000; undivided profits, \$31,951; deposits in trust, \$1,741,290; total, \$2,520,248. Profits, six months, \$73,145; dividends, \$12,500.

United States Transfer and Exchange Association, New York Resources, stock Investments, \$250,940; honed on collaterals, \$75,490; cash on deposit, \$5,604; other assets, \$10,151; total, \$371,646. Liabilities, capital, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$65,646; bills payable, \$105,000; other liabilities, \$1,000; total, \$371,646. Profits, six months, \$7,058. No dividends.

A PERMANENT MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

The Hamburg-American Line, encouraged by the The regular trips to the Mediterranean, by the company's expres steamers, will begin in November. One important change has been made in the schedule. Algiers has been recommended lately by many medical Algiers has been recommended lately by many medical experts as an excellent health resort. It is a city where quaint and interesting things meet the visitor at every step. The steamers of the Mediterranean service will henceforth land there instead of at Gibraltar, a d then go to Naples and Genoa, returning from that port directly to New-York. The steamers will reach Algiers in eight, Naples in nine, and Genoa in ten days, and will make the return trip in nine

start for the Oriental tour. Here, also, a slight change in the schedule will take place. The Puerst Bismarck will sail from New-York to Gibentar, touching in succession Algers, Genoa, Alaccio, Alexandria, Jaffa, Provin, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Falerma Maples; and will then return via Genoa to New-York.

Apropos of the Christian names of Harvard College graduates, there is one name in the Harvard catalogue that would puzzle the average investigator of the subject were he not fully posted as to the facts in the case. It is a middle name and is simply "X," in the case. It is a middle name and is simply "X, in this thatance, however, it stands for "his mark," in this thatance, however, it stands for a \$10 bill, which was presented to the owner of the name on the day of his birth, and the acknowledgment of the gift appears in the recipient's name unto this day.—(Boston Herald.

Take Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Leave New-York via All Rail Route from foot of Liberty-st, at 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 12:45, 1:00 (1:20 Saturdays, only), 1:30 P. M.; via Sandy Hook Route from Pier 8, N. R., at 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15 and 1:00 P. M.

SENATOR HILL'S HOME.

A HANDSOME VILLA IN THE HUDSON VAL-LEY NEAR ALBANY.

THE ODD HOUSE BUILT BY "FRITZ" EMMET-WHERE MR. HILL WORKS-HIS OPINIONS ON THE EXTRA SESSION AND

OTHER THINGS.

CROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, July 12.—There is no more beautiful portion of the Hudson River Valley than that between the cities of Albany and Troy, a distance of half a dozet miles. It is true that the noble river is but a narri-w and shallow stream, but the mendows which border is in the summer time are luxuriant with verdure, and upon either side of the valley bold hills, covered with finely cultivated farms and dotted here and there with

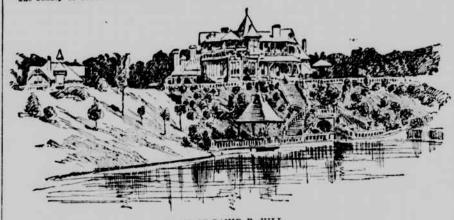
David B. Hill, after many years of city life, has bought almself a home situated among farms upon the of land which runs along the west side of the between Troy and Albany. Here he intends to ive until at least the conclusion of his term as United years beyond that date, as he has opened a law office Alkany and is recreating the prosperous law business he had in Elmira when he became Governor in 1885. The beauty of the scenery to be looked upon from the is the city of Albans, with the red towers of the white granite Capitol peoping over a mass of trees that covers a bill which nearly intercepts the view. In the foreground is the level valley of the Hudson River, and beyond the hills of Rensselaer County, and to the northward are visible the church spires and iron works of Troy, with range after range of mountainous hills.

The beauty of the site of Mr. Hill's house was de-

This jar, a beautiful work of art, is crowned by a brass candelabra of most elaborate design. The effect of the whole decoration is magnificent. Hill looked about and said: "You see that this room is full of angles. So are all the other rooms in the house. There isn't a square room in the house. Emmet probably intended to cut up his house in this manner. There is a handsome chair in this room.
"I won that at a contest at a fair between Warner Miller and myself in 1888," said Mr. Hill with a

Upon the other side of the hailway was a large sitting-room, which Mr. Hill has enlarged. Here he has his library. It is in a handsome case, designed by Mr. Perry. This room has a magnificent chandeller of the Japanese lantern type. There is a beautiful oil painting of Venice upon the wall, painted by Thomas Moran, and presented to Mr. Hill by the men bers of his military staif. Opposite it on the wall by Mr. Hill. The room is full of easy chairs, and Mr. Hill's favorite upon the ground floor. Here he can sit mornings reading the news the evening he can read a novel-and he likes wels. The room commands a fine view of the valings," he said, "and watch the big Troy boats, ablaze with lights, going slowly down the river to New-York." In one corner of this room there is a superb bronze piece, quarter life size, of Guttenberg and his atice looking upon the first proof of printing with type. This was a Christmas gift of Joseph Pullizer, who was then in Paris, to Mr. Hill.

wonderful hall. Hanging upon the wall of the hall near the dining-room door is a large and impressive landscape painting of woods in twillight, by Leonard Ochtman. It was a purchase by Mr. Hill, and is highly credifable to his taste. The dining-room has



HOME OF DAVID B. HILL.

of his roving tours, and despite the high price asked for the land by the Van Rensselaers, who owned it, he bought fourteen acres of it and built himself a house. The Van Rensselaers had constructed a bonlevard for a mile along the ridge, beginning with the northernmost the Rural Cemetery, where President Arthur is buried. nd it was facing this fine thoroughfare that "Fritz" dwelling being the creation of one of the most erration York Resources, bonds and mortgages, \$60,000; stock investments, \$4,103,806; loaned on collaterals, \$6,001.

Several nonses, for "Fritz" Emmet built and rebuilt his dwelling four times. Nevertheless, 50 person loaking at the house could truthfully declare it was 658; real estate, \$103,000; cach its analysis of the could be co had been fald out by William S. Egerton, one of Al sany's leading tandscape engineers, one had to a Emmet had in front of his house a little lake fed by

> For the next four or five years I shall be in ington every winter, but in the snamer and fall, except when we have extra sessions, I shall be here Albany, and I shall have a good home."
>
> Mr. Hill was born on August 29, 1843. Upon

tected by the late Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, in one | been enlarged by Mr. Perry, and is now an exceptionally handsome room of about 30 by 15 feet. A beautiful sideboard in mahogany has been put in by Mr. Perry. Moreover, he has increased the beauty of the room by substituting a big sheet of plate glass dining-room. Now one can look from the dining-room into the conservatory and see the handsome an antique silver pitcher of classical size, presented to Governor Silas Wright by the merchants of New York in return for some service. Now silas Wright was the "I am a Democrat" of his day. "I bought it at Tiffany's," said Mr. Hill, "where it had been put upon sale by some descendants of Mr. Wright, and I need not say that I was glad to get it."

Mr. Hill likes to play billiards, and therefore was glad to find a billiard room and a billiard table intook the prize nedal at one of the Pars expositions. There it was seen and admired by Mr. Emmet and purenased of him. There is an annex to this room of a singular character. It is an engine-house, and contain a lorge, four-wheeled chemical engine, "Friz" Emmet bought it because he desired to have a fire engine near his premises; the house being half a mile distant from Albany. Mr. 1911 looked at the engine to day and such, "I have my house insured, and therefore I am going to sell this engine. Resides being out of politics, of source I no longer run with the machine."

in Forumy last. I forestw then this financial tartagnee and I presented a bill for the repeal of Sterman act, but I could not pass it. In my lyment it will be repealed by the Congress which meet in August, but it seems to me that it will only a beginning of what is necessary to be done bing back our country to a condition of presper it strikes me that the difficulties of the National



Rear View.

old. He looks stronger now than when he ceased his work as Governor on December 31, 1891. Then he was pale and thin as the result of his double work as Governor and as director-general of the Democratic party in the State of New-York. Roswell Democratic party in the State of New-York. Roswell P. Flower now has to face the responsibilities of a Governor, and Mr. Hill is relieved to that extent. As director-general, the brains of the Democratic machine, Mr. Hill exercises as tirclessly as ever his remarkable executive talent, but it does not seem to fatigue him. Moreover the air of Washington agrees with blue; his health has been excellent there

Fritz En met's villa was in a somewhat dilapidate condition when it came into Mr. Hill's possession, and the latter employed Isnac G. Perry, the Capttol Commissioner, to draw up plans for the renova tion of the dwelling and its alteration in some slight particulars. While these alterations were in prog-ress Mr. Hill saw few visitors at his new home and resolutely shut out all newspaper correspondents. Today, however, the improvements having been com-pleted, he permitted The Tribune's correspondent to inspect the house, and indeed accompanied him upon this tour of inspection, pointing out the changes in the building. The dwelling stands upon an entirence on the Bonlevard facing the thoroughfare, but some 500 feet to the westward of it. A carriage road enters the grounds from the Boulevar4 at the southern end of the plot. By this entrance is a neat lodge, in which lives Mr. Hill's concluman and the latter's family. A fine macadamized road leads from the foundary of the house. Directly in front of the house, but near the Boulevard, is a little lake. Back of the house is a fine garden, and farther back still at the western extremity of the grounds is a grove of trees, which shield it from the west winds. Entering the house from its front porch one is aware at once of its singular plan. The visitor finds himself in an octangent and absolutely appears to the work of his profession. Mr. Hill, will be made it is singular plan. The visitor finds himself in an octangent appears to the work of his profession. Mr. Italia a bewildering number of directions. One is at once made aware in this hallway of one of "Fritz" Emet's thoughts in building this house, and that we that he would have a magnificent chandeller in every room, and that every chandeller should be like any other that one might see in any other house. The parior is to the left of the hallway. Here the centre of the room is occupied by a circular divan, in the middle of family. A fine macadamized road leads from the Boule-yard up to the house. Directly in front of the house, but

ministration will come after the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act."

Mr. Hill's beforem is in the centre of the house, just off this writing room. He uses a big white maple bed-stead of handsome design, which was in the house when he bought it of Mrs. Emmet. The only portrait in the writing room, it should be stated, be an excellent one of samuel J. Tilden, who has been in many wavs Mr. Hill's model in political life. Mr. Hill was Mr. Tilden's llentenant in Chemong County. The county was a headquarters of the Canal Ring, which had for its leader an able man, the late Jeremiah McGulre. Mr. Tilden sent for Mr. Hill and sald to him that he whised him to make the right for the against McGulre. "I want you," said Mr. Filien, "partly because you are a young man. I have beened that in such reform movements as mine young men are needed. Old men take hold and grunt; young men take hold and lift in Chemong County for Mr. Tilden, and wrested the needed. Old men take hold and grant, young men take hold and lift." Mr. Hill did take hold and lift in Cheming County for Mr. Tilden, and wrested the control of the party machinery away from the Canal Ring. One interesting civennstance in relation to Mr. Tilden was told by Mr. Hill to-day. "Mr. Tilden desired me to veto the first bill which was passed appropriating morey to lengthen the canal locks, lie was not a canal improvement man. He sent for me and niged me to veto the bill on the ground of its expense. He said the lengthening of the locks would cost \$10,000,000, and would do no good. I replied to him that I dared not take the risk of vetoing the bill, that I came from a non-canal county, and therefore it was expectally important for me not to lempt people to think that I was prejudiced against the canals. I therefore signed the bill, and I have never been sorry that I did so, for I think Mr. Tilden was mistaken, and that the lengthening of the locks of the canals has been a benefit to the canal commerce."

There is a handsome gausecck adorns the room, with a dome-shaped ceiling of the cobor of dull gold. A handsome gausecck adorns the room, with the inscription on a silver plate on the standard upon which it rests: "I am a Democrat." This was the gift of Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn. Mr. Hill said upon looking at the interest process.

use Pearline extensively.

Milk Pans,

and pails, and cans, and bottles (even baby's)-or anything that you want particularly clean, ought to be washed with Pearline. You'll save work in doing it, and it's a great deal more thoroughly done. Dairies and dealers Just try it once, on your milk-ware or

butter-ware—and then say if it isn't the most satisfactory way of cleaning. Pearline is the most economical thing you can use, too. You get so much more out of it.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you it Back something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Then we would have got through our work perhaps soon; but I fear this session of Congress may last straight ahead for a year. I wonder if Congress has ever before been in session at the time of the November election! If so, there will be a good many members of the House of Representatives who had small majorities who will be in an agitated state of mind throughout the month of October and part of November.

"Will you be able, Senator, to consider immediately the Sherman act!" said The Tribune correspondent. "I regret to Say," replied Mr. Hill, "that it is doubtful. In the Senate, for instance, argument may be made that the pending question is that of the admission of the Senators who were appointed by the Governors of some of the Western States. Then there will be a considerable discussion over what shall be substituted for the Sherman act. Some people think we shall at once adopt a gold standard. They forget that both political parties in their recent platfoffins are commutated to bimetallism. What shall be the ratio of gold to silver! If we could secure international agreement upon the matter I should be willing to accept the Latin Union's ratio of 15 1:2 to 1. Some Senators, I see, favor a ratio of 20 to 1. All these questions are difficult ones to decide, and it will take time to decide them. I therefore anticipate a long session of Congress."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE SUMMER MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA-

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM ABROAD. Philadelphia, July 16 (Special).-The second week of the University Extension summer meeting was marked by an even larger attendance than that which greeted the opening lectures. Yale and Lehigh sent two of their most distinguished professors, the National Divorce Reform League was represented by the sec-retary, Dr. S. W. Dike, of Auburndale, Moss., and the New-York Vigilance League by its acting director, Dr.

W. Howe Tolman.
On Monday Dr. Dike gave the first of two lectures on the "Family," freating the evolution of this institu-tion and the dangers which at present threaten its existence. The second lecture showed the relation of the family to the State and the l'alimate connection etween it and the question of public education.

Yale University had the honor of initiating on the

ame day the courses in literature with the first of series of lectures by Professor Henry A. Beers. The outline of the courses on this subject shows that the main emphasis of the meeting has been laid on the topic of the romantic movement in literature. The special period treated by Professor Beers includes the three romantic tendencies which appeared in English literature between 1700 and 1770. As types of these he chose the "Reliques of English Poetry and the work of Bishop Percy, James McPherson translations of the Gaelle poems of "Fingal" and Temora" attributed by him to Osslan, and the Poems" of Chatterton. A second course on English remantic literature was begun on Tuesday by Dr. W. Clarke Robinson, the translator of Ten Brink's "Early English Literature." His lectures were on the "Poets of the Revolutionary Age-Burns, scott and Shelley." As a fitting compation of these great minds the lecturer treated in his final address n Friday on the life and work of Schiller. Professo W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, continue this work in literature, which will be corcluded with three lectures on "English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century," by Professor Felix E. Schelling, of the University of Pennsylvaria.

Ancient life and customs were delightfully treated by Professor E. M. Hyde, of Lehigh University, in three lectures on Rome and Pompell. A series of slides, carefully prepared from the most famous con-temporary and modern sketches, added greatly to

interest of the course. Among the most enjoyable treats of this week were the lectures on American history by Professor John Fiske and Dr. S. D. McConnell. The address by Pro-fessor Fiske on Friday evening was on "The fessor Fiske on Friday evening was on "The Character and Achievements of Christopher Colum-bus." including a delightful portrayal of the con-ditions which surrounded him in his life work. "The History of Christian Ideas in the United States" was developed in a series of four informal talks by the of St. Stephen's, Dr. McConnell, the author of The History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" and of a number of addresses in the line of America" and of a manufacture of the in-"higher criticism." His putline treatment of the in-fluences which have modified the religious ideas of interesting was his account of the successive waves of imputeration from Enrope and which each brought with it.

E. L. S. Horsburgh, the delegate of Oxford University, gave his last lecture on "English Statesmen of the Revolutionary Period" on Monday evening, and a final talk on Napoleon on Tuesday, introducing to connection with the latter a series of caricatures by Cruikshank, illustrating the attitude of the British public toward the "Corsican monster." Mr. Hors-burgh and Dr. Roberts, delegate of Cambridge University, left here later for Chicago to attend the World's Congress on University Extension. The delegates of the American Society to the Congress are President Charles DeGarmo, of Swarthmore College; Talcott Williams, of "The Philadelphia Press," and the general secretary of the society, George F. James.

Talcott Williams, of "The Philadelphia Press," and the general secretary of the society, George F. James, The society will be represented at the Cambridge and Edinburgh meetings in August by Messys, James, Penniman and Robinson, and at the University Extension week at Chautanqua by Dr. Edward T. Devine. The universities of Europe and America have sent as visitors to the meeting this week Professor Sigel, of Moscow, who comes with a special commission from the Russian Government to investigate various phases of American education; Professor William D. Armes, of Herkeley, the newly appointed extension secretary of the University of California, and President J. F. Crowell, of Trinity College. Among those expected to arrive to-morrow are Dr. B. L. Robinson, of Harvard University; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, of Pennsylvania; Professor W. P. Trent, of Sewance; Colonel Homer B. Spranne and Edward Eggleston.

The memorable field of the Brandywine was the object point of the second of the pleasant Saurday excursions. A special car containing the sindents left Broad-st, station at 6:455 a. m. A committee of the West Chester Historical Society met the party on its arrival, and after luncheon drove with the students over the line of the British march, ending the trip at Chadd's Ford, Addresses by members of the society added to the Interest of the occasion. Professor D. W. Howard, the well-known specialist on this campaign, accompanied the students, explaining the various points of historical note. The buttefield of Germantown and the camp of Valley Forge are listed for succeedings Saturdays.

MARRIED AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

A GLAD RECOVERY AND A ROMANTIC WEDDING FOR ONE OF THE PATIENTS-THE HOPPITAL

ELSE HAPPY.

There was a pretty wedding in the chapel of St Luke's Hospital at noon on saturday, and one which, from the circumstance of its occurrence in a hospital, Fischer Weeks, a daughter of Dr. Emil Fischer, a prominent physician in Phi'adelphia, was a patien in the hospital. The bridegroom, Dr. Frederick Oscar Chamberlain, is a physician of Paris, France, A "real romance," which the hispital attendants were not sure they ought to disclose, brought Dr. Cham-berlain and Mrs. Wee's tegether many months ago, while loth were abroad. The marriage, however, was will coth were abroad. The interrupt, nowing taken not, as may seem from the fact of its having taken place in St. Luke's, a hospital romance.

Mrs. Weeks was a guest at the Windser Ho'el early last April, when she was taken suidenly iii. Her

Mrs. Weeks was a guest at the Windser Ho et early list April, when she was taken suitenly iii. Her tillness developing into typho'd fever, she was removed to 5'. Luke's as a private patient. One of the large, private rooms was given her, where she could have the care and s'all of the ablest physicians. Of these Dr. Chamberlain was, perhaps, the most efficient in this case. Though not a physician of the hostifal, nor a practisins poysician at all in this city, the scheel he followed in this care—a school which knows no materia-medica—mast have had its beneficent effects; for when spring blossomed in the gardens of 8'. Luke's and the birds sans, Mrs. Week's fever had gone.

When their patient, inity recovered, declared that she was going to be married before she left the institution where they had all been so good to her, the announcement was received with satisfaction and pleasure by all at the hospital, and preparations for the wedding were begun.

It took place in the chapel just at noon Saturday. The nurses, in cap and apron, left the beds of their sick to run down to the little chapel a moment, and the physicians came from their wards, until the reats before the alian were quite filled. The Rev. George C. Clover, assistant paster and superintendent of the hospital, performed the service, and Dr. Fischer gave his dausher away. After the service and the congratuations of their friends. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlain started for Santa was Park, among the Catakils.



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TURNERS IN AMERICA.

THEIR NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT MILE WAUKEE.

FIVE DAYS OF SPORT BY A REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN SOCIETY-THE PROGRAMME AND PRIZES.

The tournament of the North American Gymnastic Union, or League of Turners, begins on Friday at

Milwankee, lasting five days, at which over 3,000 Turners, including more than 100 from this city, are competing for awards.

are competing for awards.

This organization, composed of some 320 societies, numbering between 40,000 and 50,000 members, strives for higher goals, endeavors to benefit this country more, and is still, perhaps, the least known and understood of all the numerous institutions which the Germans, leaving their old home, have brought with them into this new and free domain, hoping with them into this new and free domain, hoping with them into this new and free domain, hoping thereby to participate in making this country the greatest and its people the best, physically and mentally, in the world. It covers territory from the immer regions of Washington, the fruit lands of California, the home of the grizzly, extending through the vantage-ground of the tornado and the region of the lakes to the Empire State and "Down East." Even the "Sunny South" has Turn Vercins in its flowery lands. The Turners have ever endeavored to substantiate what their platform declares; "To attain the bringing up of a people strong in body and mind. We recognize in the dissemination of culture and the fostering of ethics and moral principles the only means of effecting a thorough reform of social, religious and political life. We strive for the development of the Republic on a truly humane and republican basis. We therefore oppose most decidedly every attempt to interfere with the therety of conscience and also all legislative encroachments that are hostile to the perfection and development of our free institutions.

The term "Turner" originated through Jahn, the Turnfather, who, acting on the example of the

publican basis. We therefore oppose most declarany every attempt to interfere with the liberty of conscience and also all legislative encroachments that are hostile to the perfection and development of our free institutions.

The term "Turner" originated through Jahn, the Turn-father, who, acting on the example of the Greek gynnasts, compiled various exercises into a system and railed it "turning"; it is believed that he hook the word from "Turner," the tournament of the knights. When the eagles of Napoleon the Great were borne in victory and triumph throughout Europe and Germany was sorely oppressed, Jahn, feeling deeply the disgrace of his fatherland, conceived the idea of strengthening the youth, and it was his flurners who helped later on to drive the Cordon from the place of his conquests. As a result Turn societies flourished throughout Germany. When in 1848 the revolution lifted its head against monarchy Turners were in the vanguard and had to leave home and all when through various causes "one united German Republic' failed to materialize. To this country they make in great numbers, and many and dire were the obstacles they encountered and overcame. At the present day the United States recollects with gratitude that when she called her sons to help preserve the Union Turners volunteered in large remains and memorial tablets in Turn-halls all over this wide land testify better than words can of dead heroes, and tell where Turners will be found, should their coulifry ever need them.

Most of the societies, besides cultivating gymnastics for their members, conduct schools where after public school hours a regular course of physical education is pursued; these schools are attended by about 30,000 boys and girls. Instruction is given in the German language also, not to infare the particition of the children, but to lead them into the avenues of German language also, not to infare the particition of the children, but to lead them into the avenues of German language also, not to infare the particition of the w

of the senior classes men of intry in stry years. V—Competition of senior classes. VI—Mental gymnastics.

The cellsthenics, beginning the actual tournament, consist of 512 movements with five-point already and so staffs, and comprise arm, leg, chest, rump and other exercises, and form part of the society competitions. Furthermore, society competition consists of chosen exercises on apparatus, taking not more then ten minutes. The number of points to be achieved by societies will be based on number of participants, maximum 5 points; executing cellsthenics, 10 points; executing chosen exercises, 10 points; for every 100 miles distance, 4.2 point. Societies obtaining 30 or more noints receive a wreeth and diploma; those getting 25 to 32 a diploma third class, and those getting 20 to 22 a diploma third class. Individual competitions consist of three exercises each on the horizontal and parallel bars, side and long horse, and three so-called nominar exercises. The points are based on a complicated plan, and give to the competitors every chance for everything they do. All Turners cetting over 50 points get a diploma, and the tree leaders a wrenth in addition. In the special popular Turning and the fencing competition all competitors must meet. The points for the senior classes are similarly adjudged, due allowance being made for age, etc.

are similarly adjudged, due allowance being made for one etc.

There will be about 100 Turners from this city converting, and it would be remarkable if history should recent itself and give to the metropolis the lead at Milwankee as it did the victor of the last tournament at Cincinnati.

It is the rim of the Turners to rear a people healthy and strong in body and mind, and also to cause that people to think and strive after culture. They would be happy if Turning were introduced into all the public scheeds of the United States, for surely them, unless the old Roman made a greeous mistake, would every one of the conting generatives in this fate land be a resulting embodiment of "Mens sans in corpore sano."